

## Metal Beds

From such a stock as we carry you are sure to be satisfied. We offer you a \$10 style, with brass rails and trimmings, in any size, for—

**\$7.25**

## Garbage Pails.

A positive necessity with the hot weather. Health and convenience require them. Only—

**25c**

## Ingrain Samples.

They are what the drummers carry to sell their carpets—naturally, they are the best quality. They will be useful to you for mats—just the right size.

**24c**

## Couches.

All the latest styles and covered in the latest and best manner. You can't afford to pass our line of Couches by.

**\$4.25**

## Chamber Suites.

In solid oak, with beveled mirror. From—

**\$10**

## Parlor Suites.

Danmark covered, mahogany finished frame—

**\$14**

## Refrigerators.

Here's the weather—here are the weather-resistant ice users—economical ice users—economical of their—

**\$4.50**

## Dining Chairs.

Buy where you can find the best—and here you can find the best. The very first grade has come from—

**85c**

## Baby Carriages.

The largest variety shown in town, and selected from the three best makers in the land. With—

**\$3.75**

## Sideboards.

Think of having 75 different styles to select from—some of these special patterns. From—

**\$7.00**

## Toilet Sets.

Large size, handsomely decorated. A line of—

**\$1.95**

## Parlor Tables.

New styles, in all the woods, at all prices. We make the start with an—

**39c**

## Kitchen Chairs.

A large assortment of—

**\$3.50**

## Bed Lounges.

We have our own styles and they are special values at—

**\$9.75**

## Dinner Sets.

Full 11 pieces—richly decorated—

**\$8.50**

## Hall Stands.

An immense line in both oak and mahogany. Come to—

**\$4**

## Straw Mattings.

Every pattern—fresh and new—no match—

**47c**

## Refrigerator Pans.

Made of galvanized iron. You should have one under your refrigerator. We are going to do a—

**10c**

## THE STRONGEST CLAIMS

upon your patronage any store can have are right qualities at right prices. THESE ARE HOUSE & HERRMANN'S CLAIMS. We guarantee our qualities to be the best. We guarantee our prices to be the lowest that can be quoted for reliable values. There can be no such thing as a dissatisfied customer—our store policy does not permit it.

We know we offer you the greatest advantages in every feature of Housefurnishing, for ours is the only complete store in town. Take these prices as guides. They will lead you to profitable purchases. Now is the time to buy.

## CASH OR CREDIT.

## HOUSE &amp; HERRMANN,

Liberal Furnishers. Corner 7th and I Sts.

## THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF

Liable to Seriously Affect Trade With the United States.

## A STEP TOWARD FREE TRADE

The Advantage of the Lower Duties Will Not, However, Be Extended to Countries Which Maintain High Tariff Walls Against the Products of Canada.

Ottawa, April 24.—The new Canadian tariff is not a radical departure from the old protective tariff, but it is generally considered a decisive step in the direction of free trade. In some respects it is more favorable to the United States than the old tariff. There is a moderate reduction of duties in a large number of cases. There is a big cut in the duty on iron, on woods, sugar, flour, cornmeal, agricultural staples. The duty on mining machinery is abolished; corn is free, except for distilling purposes; wire fencing is reduced, and goes on the free list next January, as will also timber in July of next year. American manufacturers must profit by the removal of specific duties on iron and steel, and especially in regard to the particular article of screws, in the manufacture of which Canadians cannot successfully compete.

In refined sugar there is a reduction of 24 cents per hundred pounds. The duty on coal of 60 cents per ton, is retained for the present. In respect to this item the government announced its desire to reduce the duty. If the American Government would leave the duty at 40 cents a ton instead of increasing it to 75 cents, as proposed in the Dingley bill, Canada is prepared to meet the United States on that line and lower its duty to equal theirs. If, however, the Dingley tax is maintained, the Government states that not only will it raise the duty on bituminous coal to the same figure, but will also restore the 50-cent duty on anthracite.

In the article of coal oil the duty has been reduced from 6 to 5 cents per gallon. The most important feature in the new tariff revisions is in the double schedules. This new departure from any trade policy ever adopted by Canada will probably more seriously affect the United States than might be considered at first thought. By the announcement of this fact the government accepts the idea of a general tariff to be levied upon goods from countries giving Canada no trade advantages and of a special tariff applicable to goods imported from Great Britain and other countries that permit imports of Canadian goods free of duty at minimum tariff rates.

The government views the policy of the United States and even the schedule of the Dingley bill as not precluding the negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties between Canada and the United States. If, however, the Dingley bill were to become a law it would seriously affect the trade of Canada with the United States. Under these circumstances the government announces that while they did not favor retaliation and duty for duty, it was well the present time not to extend to goods from the United States the measure of tariff reform now brought down. There is no hostility implied thereby. United States products will be admitted at former duties, pending the time when the American government may remove the barriers to a free interchange of trade commodities between the two countries.

## The Reason.

Ford Marna—Bobby, Bobby, whatever makes you so restless? Bobby—Having to keep still so much, I suppose.—New York Times.

## A HEAVY DEFAUCATION.

Henry A. Cassin \$45,000 Short in His Accounts.

Atlanta, Ga., April 24.—Henry A. Cassin, a young man of the family, unusual business ability, and a heretofore exemplary person, was today discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$45,000. Cassin was cashier of the Georgia Loan, Savings, and Banking Company, and so impromptu was the confidence reposed in him by the directors, that he was practically the controlling spirit of the enterprise. He was permitted to make loans without reporting them until the end of the year, and he availed himself of this privilege to invest the company's funds in private enterprises. His shortage was brought to light about a week ago when he failed to meet some of the bank's paper, but the affair was not made public until today.

It is said that Cassin invested the money in obscure enterprises of his own, which he at the time thought perfectly legitimate. His expectations were not realized, and an examination of the books exposed his shortcomings. The young man was desperate when confronted with the evidence and he attempted to take his life. The attempt was baffled by the vigilance of relatives. He has transferred personal property worth \$10,000 to the bank officials, and it is announced that friends and relatives will supply the remaining deficit and that he will not be prosecuted. Cassin is the son-in-law of Judge Hill, one of the most prominent jurists in the South, and it is understood a large portion of the shortage has been covered by deposits from him.

The defalcation is the all-absorbing topic in social and business circles, and the final action of the bank's directors is anxiously awaited. G. V. Greer, the Southern lumber king, who is well-known in New York as the owner of valuable phonograph concessions, is the president of the institution which Cassin headed.

Cassin has all along been a decided social favorite, and when he contracted marriage with one of the foremost families in the South, it was supposed that family influence and his own brilliancy assured him a successful future.

## THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Formal Inauguration Postponed Until May 8.

Brussels, April 24.—The exhibition here was opened informally this afternoon. The formal inauguration was fixed for 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it has been postponed until May 8.

## Redheaded Indians.

"I suppose few people in this country ever heard of a redheaded Indian," remarked L. W. Truheart, of Monterey, Mexico, who is at the Southern, "but there is a tribe of them in the mountains that lie between Monterey and Vera Cruz. They have been there time out of mind, and nothing is known of their history. They are extremely chivalrous, have never mixed or intermarried with other tribes of Indians, and as a result have preserved the purity of their blood and the traditions of their race. They were there when Cortez conquered Mexico, and since they were always peaceful they have never been molested. From the earliest records of them they were pastoral and docile, and though their habits and customs are still primitive they are permitted to hold their lands and cultivate them in their own care way."—St. Louis Republic.

## The Hash Man.

Our venerable friend, "Corned Beef Hash Nash," is dead, at the age of eighty-three. The sobriquet was given to him when he established the restaurant of Nash & Cook in the old New York Times building, and made a hit among politicians, artists and newspaper men with his corned beef hash, browned, with a poached egg on top. When the firm moved to Park place the quality of the hash seemed to change. Its taste was different and customers ceased to call for it, and the making of it joined the ranks of the lost arts.—New York Press.

## THE CHAPELS' ELECTION

Mr. Garrett Elected Secretary of Columbia Union, No. 101.

The Total Vote Cast Was 1,212, Mr. Garrett Receiving More Than Half of the Entire Number.

Mr. William M. Garrett was elected secretary of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, yesterday by a handsome majority, receiving 128 votes more than both his competitors combined.

The total vote cast was 1,212, of which Mr. Garrett received 670, Mr. E. R. Kelly 43 and Mr. W. W. Matney 479. Ever since Mr. Charles M. Robinson resigned the secretaryship of the union two or three weeks ago there has been more or less speculation among the members of the craft as to who would be chosen his successor. These three gentlemen were placed in nomination by their friends at the last meeting of the union.

Since that time they and their friends have been prosecuting a lively campaign and as the time for the election drew near the excitement grew apace. It was not until yesterday, between 1 p. m. and 5 p. m., the hours for the holding of the election, that the excitement reached its greatest height. Not even when the votes were cast and the returns from the various chapels deposited with the election committee at Typographical Temple did the friends of the various candidates lose interest in the election.

About 8 o'clock the friends of the candidates gathered in large numbers in front of Typographical Temple, to await the result of the vote. Just as soon as the result of the vote at any chapel was reported by the committee, someone would carry the news to the crowd in front of the building, where, as the vote of each candidate was announced, it would be cheered by his friends and supporters.

As soon as the result was announced—in fact, before that time—Mr. Garrett was heartily congratulated by all present, those who had opposed him but a few hours before, as well as his friends and supporters.

Mr. Garrett is about thirty-five years of age, and is a native of Washington. Among his former employers of the fraternity, he is exceedingly popular, being the kind of a man, it is said, "that you can always put your hand on when you want him." He is also very popular with the members of theasonic Order, of which he is also a member. He also holds positions of trust and responsibility in several organizations of which he is a member.

When Mr. Robinson announced his intention to resign the secretaryship of Columbia Union, Mr. Garrett was employed by the Law Reporter Company. He immediately gave up his position to make the canvass for the secretaryship, which yesterday resulted so satisfactorily. The election was entirely satisfactory to all, especially those most directly interested.

## Excusable Forgery.

Thomas Skoryjewski, of this city, has been arrested on the charge of forgery. Considering his name, the courts should be lenient with him upon that charge. It is no wonder he signed other people's names than his own.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## WOMEN READY TO FIGHT.

Will Take Up Arms if Necessary for Their Country.

New York, April 24.—Dispatches published today state that the Women of Thessaly and Greece, if necessary, will take up arms to repel the Turkish invaders. When this statement was submitted to Solon J. Vlasto, agent in America for the Greek Women's Union, he said: "The Greek women are ready to follow the example of the heroic women of 1821, in the war for independence and especially the Suliotess, women, who defended with rocks their stronghold in the mountains, and the Missolonghi women, who also battled with the patriots. The deeds of the renowned Babulina and her women are historic. Babulina, in command of a warship, chased the Turks and sank one of their ships. Our women today are as ready and eager to again fight the Turks whenever their services may be needed."

## ORGANIZED LABOR AT WAR

The K. of L. and National Brewery Workers' Union Disagree.

The Action of the Rochester Brewery Workers the Cause—The Trouble Likely to Spread.

The general officers of the Knights of Labor are preparing to lay a boycott on the products of all breweries handled by the members of the National Brewery Workers' Union.

This action on the part of the Knights of Labor, it is said, is for the protection of their members employed by the Bartholomew Brewing Company at Rochester, N. Y., which firm, it is understood, is virtually boycotted by the American Federation of Labor, through the National Brewery Workers' Union, which is affiliated with that organization.

The trouble, it is understood, was caused by the brewery workers employed at the Rochester brewery severing their connection with the Brewers' Union, and retaining their membership in the Knights of Labor. This action on the part of the workers was naturally very unsatisfactory to the National Brewery Workers' Union, and they immediately took steps to try and make the workers' movement the action. Failing to accomplish this, the National Union, it is said, turned their force of influence to the Bartholomew Brewing Company, and endeavored to persuade them to force the brewery workers back into the union.

If no settlement of the differences is effected within the next few days, the fight between the two great labor organizations of the world, the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, will be on in real earnest, and no doubt will be prosecuted with all the power either body can command.

While the cause of the fight is really in Rochester, N. Y., there is hardly any doubt that the headquarters of both organizations have been located in this city, that Washington will be made the scene of the marshaling of all the forces of the opposing factions. For, in laying a boycott against the products of all the breweries which employ workmen affiliated with the National Brewery Workers' Union, the Knights of Labor will carry the war into every city where the products are sold. In this case the Pabst Company and the Milwaukee Brewery Company among others will have to bear the brunt of the fight in this city.

## Her Specialty.

"But what is your specialty that you ask such an enormous salary?" inquired the dime museum manager. "What do you do?" "Do?" she said, disdainfully. "I don't do anything. I'm the only subretriever who ever got married without wedding a 'wealthy bachelor.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

## LUM FEARSON IS SAVED

The President Commutes His Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Reasons for the Executive's Action—His Counsel Was Hoping for a Ten-Years' Term.

The President yesterday commuted the sentence of aged Lum Fearnson, who shot and killed John Ford on August 7, 1896, to life imprisonment.

There were three considerations acting to influence the President in the matter of a commutation of sentence in the Fearnson case, as follows: Congress had practically abolished capital punishment in the District of Columbia by an act which was approved, leaving to juries the sentences in such cases, only seven days after Fearnson had been sentenced to be executed, the defendant having been sentenced on January 8 last to be hung the 30th of this month, and the act of Congress having been approved January 15 last.

Second, the commutation of sentence was recommended by the judge who tried the case and by the District attorney who prosecuted the case, and there was no record of a President ever having refused to commute a death sentence in the District of Columbia thus recommended. Third, the circumstance of Fearnson's age.

Information as to the Executive action in the case was immediately sent to the prisoner and to the latter's family. Lawyer Thomas C. Taylor, counsel in the case, visited Fearnson yesterday evening at the District jail and the prisoner thanked the attorney for the faithful services rendered by himself and associate counsel, A. Y. Bradley, on his behalf.

Fearnson, it will be recalled, was formerly a sail-maker by trade, and through many years of industry and economy had accumulated considerable property, including valuable real estate interests. Up to the time of the starting of the race across the river three years ago, Fearnson had not been convicted of any crime, but beginning with the time of the height of Jackson City's notoriety, he indulged in the habit of taking up his abode in gambling and general dissipation, that culminated in his taking up his abode at No. 1023 C Street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and K and L streets northwest.

About the 1st of August last, while living at this place in reduced circumstances and extremely poor health, he was visited upon by a former inmate, a widow, Mrs. Lillian Cooper, who engaged in his service, ostensibly in the capacity of housekeeper. It appears that Lillian had for some time been living with a family by the name of Ford, but had been expelled from their house on account of alleged immoral relations between herself and young John Ford.

During the week that the woman was with Fearnson young Ford visited the place nearly every night. He was admitted on two occasions, but was finally forbidden the premises by Fearnson.

On the night of the 7th of August young Ford went to Fearnson's house and began battering on the rear door for admission. Fearnson appeared at an upper window and told him to clear out.

Ford refused to comply, and continued his battering process on the door, whereupon Fearnson told him that the Cooper woman was not in the house, and that if he did not go away he would use a gun to dislodge him.

Ford's only reply to this was a series of oaths and threats. Fearnson secured a revolver and fired at about 8 o'clock, in Ford's back. Three days later, Ford died.

The theory of the Government was that Fearnson killed Ford out of jealousy. The defendant claimed that jealousy did not prompt him to do the shooting, but that he was fearful of his life, having been virtually on a sick bed for two years, and was in a bad condition when Ford tried to get into his house. This defense was sustained by Lillian, who testified that she was away from the house on the night of the tragedy.

The case was presented to the President for commutation to life imprisonment on the recommendation of Judge Cole, District Attorney Briney, a majority of the jurors, all of whom who could be found having cheerfully signed the petition; and certain prominent citizens.

## The Shah's Day's Work.

"How does the Shah spend an ordinary day? Well, he is a busy man. He rises early, performs his devotions, has a piece of thin, partly Persian bread and a glass of sweetened milk, and at about 8 o'clock, he receives his ministers. He sits slowly in his habit, and waits up and down the room with his slippers flapping; indeed, the story goes that the reason he parted with his first wife was because she constantly complained that he did not wash himself. He dictates dozens of letters, hears dispatches read, consults authorities, attends minutely to every detail of business. This continues for six hours at a stretch. Then he has his breakfast. All the food is carefully prepared, and a prince of the royal blood is responsible that no tricks are played. The Shah, according to etiquette, eats alone. Between fifty and sixty dishes are served, but his majesty only touches two or three. Knives and forks are brought before him, and the Shah eats everything with his fingers—greased rice, mutton, and fruit.

"During breakfast extracts from European papers, chiefly French, are read to the Shah. Following breakfast the Shah probably has an hour's sleep, and then, after some glasses of tea, he will amuse himself with working a little telegraph instrument, playing backgammon with his ministers—who are careful not to win—setting and resetting plants in the gardens, or taking photographs. He has even been photographed in bed, and has pictures of himself dressed in uncomfortable Prussian military attire, and even in the garb of an English curate."—Illustrated Magazine.

## An Incurable Regret.

"And why are ye looking so glum this mornin'?" asked Kate. "Ye look as if ye'd lost yer last friend." "O me, with a heavy loss last night," said Pat. "O dream'd I met the mayor and he axed me to have a drink wid him. 'Will ye have it hot or cold, Pat?' sez he. 'Hot,' sez Ol. Then I went after the hot water, and Ol woke up while he was gone. Ol ought to have awigged it cold."—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Verbun Sap.

Farmer Hayrick—Look yah, 'Zekie! I don't want tew be meddlesom, but yew hev bin countin' my darter for nigh on tew two years. 'Zekie! I knowen an' 'cost costs money, an' Mary ain't much good for housework w'en she's bin up all nite; besides, I need a hand tew help with 'er wood-cuttin' pow'til bad. Jest think over it, an' if yew see enny way out uv it, differe, don't be afraid tew menush 'n' tew me. Judge.

## We've struck a gait that's pleasing.

The business of Easter was outdone by that of the one just past. The selling has really been phenomenal—and yet it is but the natural result of doing a business rightly.

A very large majority of the thousands of wage-earners have this store and its

## Very Liberal Credit System

to thank for the accommodation it is to be able to clothe themselves as they care to and pay for what they buy as it best suits them.

## The greatest success of the season

by all odds, is the new Millinery department which has sprung into popular favor at a jump. It is a wonderful triumph to have in about three weeks—to have built up a Millinery department the envy of the other stores who've been here for years. The Misses Heffernan's, formerly of 9th Street, are here and will be pleased to see their friends.

Another purchase of 3 1/2-inch plain and more satin-edge taffeta ribbons, in all shades, and ready to us to inaugurate another sale at—

**13 1/2c.**

## FLOWER SALE.

Bunches of ragged robins, for—

**29c.**

## MILLINERY SALE.

Short back Panama Sailors—rough and plain straw—all colors—to go for a day at—

**39c.**

Children's rough and plain straw hats—to go for a day at—

**29c.**

## Very special prices for Suits, Skirts, Waists, &amp;c.,

—that will crowd the store Monday, and add additional laurels to our wreath.

More of the black figured brilliantine skirts—lined with rustle percale—bound with velvet—the \$1.95 skirt about \$1.00—

**\$1.29 each.**

Wide waist chevise, plain and figured, brilliantine and serge skirts—for which we asked \$4.50 about town—here at—

**\$2.98 each.**

Handsome silk brilliantine and silk, brocaded taffeta six skirts—the very best—made—the very finest workmanship—for which others get \$9.00—here at—

**\$6.98 each.**

A lot of tan covert bicycle suits, with blazer jackets, leggings, etc.—will go for a day at—

**\$2.98 each.**

An immense lot of drawers, with deep hem and 4 tucks, and handsomely trimmed—some in black, some in either V or square neck. Every garment shows evidence of careful, patient work, and many are worth under 25c. Yet we offer them for just half—and you can count it one of the greatest values that money ever brought.

**12 1/2c.**

## Two Underwear Sales.

We give you our limited choice of fine muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed—some in black, some in either V or square neck. Every garment shows evidence of careful, patient work, and many are worth under 25c. Yet we offer them for just half—and you can count it one of the greatest values that money ever brought.

**12 1/2c.**

## W. B. Corsets

under price.

It is really a rare treat to be able to buy the celebrated "W. B." Corsets under price and now we've included the Summer Corsets, too. The Corset for which you'll pay others 69c for is here at—

**39c pair.**

## Some Specials in Boys' Department.

Boys' blue flannel blouse suits—an additional lot and go on sale tomorrow—worth \$1 and \$1.25—your choice.

**59 cents.**

The choice of 200 boys' 3 to 7 year all-wool reef suits—all sizes, but in only one pattern—worth as high as \$4—will be given you for—

**\$1.98 each.**

The choice of a largest lot of boys' 7 to 16 year handsome plaid trousers suits—which would be very cheap at \$4—will be given you tomorrow for—

**\$2.98 each.**

## Hamburger's Stock Is a Winner.

Just think of being offered right now, at the very beginning of the season, the choice of a maker's entire stock of spring suits and bicycle clothing at half and less than half price, with the privilege of credit.

It didn't take long to fill the store yesterday morning and it was crowded all day.

No question about Hamburger's clothing being the very best—its a world-wide information.

gives you the choice of all of Hamburger Bros. & Co.'s nobbiest all-wool plaid spring suits which are being sold about town for \$12, \$14 and \$16. Some of them have vests made with fly fronts. Every single buttonhole is silk-sewn. They plainly show the results of careful workmanship.

Every single bicycle and golf suit which they had—the nobbiest all-wool plaids and checks, with kersey cuffs—suits which under ordinary circumstances would sell for \$5 and \$6.50, go to you at—

**\$2.98**

Every single bicycle and golf suit—the hand-somest all-wool plaids and checks, with kersey cuffs—elegantly made garments such as sell about town for \$8, \$9 and \$10—go for—

**\$4.98**

Every single pair of all-wool plaid and check bicycle pants which Hamburger Bros. & Co. had in their fine creations, which are sold by clothiers about town for \$2 and \$2.50—